

THE RECORD

MUHLENBERG'S OLDEST AND MOST
SUBSTANTIAL NEWSPAPER IS UN-
PARALLELED AS AN ADVER-
TISING MEDIUM.

The



Record.

JOB PRINTING
OF QUALITY PROMPTLY DONE. PRICES
AS REASONABLE AS IS CONSIST-
ENT WITH GOOD WORK-
MANSHIP.

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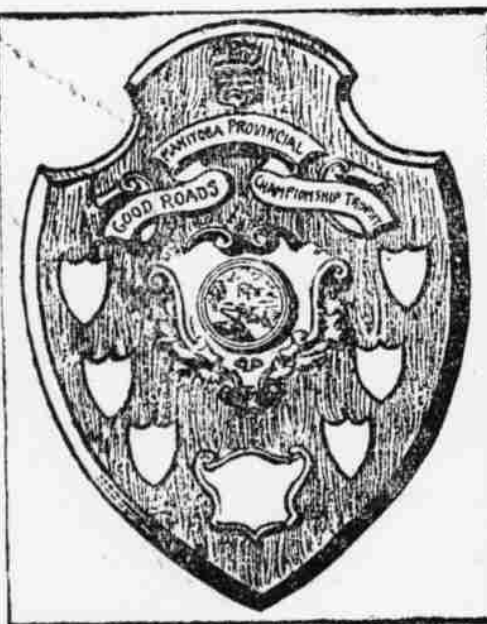
PUBLIC ROADS

TROPHIES FOR ROAD MAKERS

Manitoba Adopts Unique Plan for In-
creasing Good Highways in
That Province.

The present European struggle dem-
onstrates in no uncertain fashion the
advantages of good roads, and proves
conclusively that the highways allow-
ing the most traffic and standing the
most wear are equally important
whether they were built during the
reign of the Caesars or the present
day.

To stimulate the good roads move-
ment the Manitoba government is do-
ing its best in every way. Many roads
have been put under the highways act,
which means that the government is
willing to go 50-50 with any progres-



One of the Trophies Provided by Mani-
toba to Increase Interest in Good
Roads.

sive municipality as far as the making
of its roads are concerned.

To further stimulate the good roads
idea the Manitoba government has had
made two silver trophies, to be com-
peted for annually through the pro-
vince, one for gravel roads, the other
for earth, says Manitoba Free Press.
Both bear on their surfaces a hand-
wrought scene, showing in relief the
Appian way, over which St. Paul
passed on his way to Rome and which
still is in use. The trophy for the
earth class has, in addition to the Ap-
pian way scene, a log drag with horses
attached.

SECRET OF IMPROVED ROADS

Every Farmer Must Do His Part in
Keeping Highways Dragged—
Work Is Appreciated.

The secret of good roads is for every
farmer to do his part in keeping them
dragged, according to the Lyman Coun-
ty Farm Bureau News. County Agent
Lewallen writes further: "Road drag-
ging fits in about the best of any work
on the farm, for a fellow can drag
for a few hours when it is too wet to
get into the field, and he certainly ap-
preciates having it when it is time to
go to town with the wagon or the auto.
Farmers who have dragged the roads
have the thanks of all other farmers in
the country and the praise of all vis-
itors. But the roll of honor should be
increased.

"It seems queer that so easily con-
structed an implement as a road drag
can create such wonders on heavy
roads. The best way to convince your-
self is to drag your own stretch of
road. If you have already dragged
it every farmer who has gone over it
is talking about it and wishing to
goodness that you had gone on a couple
of miles farther."

OUTLOOK FOR ROAD MAKING

Rather Dubious on Account of Short-
age of Labor—Decided Reforms
Should Be Made.

With the shortage of labor for road-
making and the more general use of
the roads for heavy hauling, it is like-
ly that the roads as they exist will not
be able to withstand the hard usage,
and the outlook is dubious for the au-
tomobile. Many industrial companies
are making use of fleets of trucks to
deliver their goods, instead of subject-
ing themselves to the uncertainties of
the railroad service and the wear and
tear on the roads thus made use of is
more than they can take care of. This,
more than ever, makes it evident that
there should be some very decided re-
forms made in the matter of road
building. The makeshift repairs which
have heretofore been made are not
now sufficient, and all new road-build-
ing work should be made on the most
substantial lines.

Roads for Children.
School children need roads so they
may get to school and back without
sticking in the mud or getting lost in
the woods on the way home.

Farmers Must Have Roads.
Farmers must go to town to sell
their produce and to buy supplies,
hence they must have some sort of
roads.

Farm Needs Roads.
Every farm needs a road to neigh-
boring farms.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

BEST VARIETIES OF PEACHES

Prospective Planter Can Probably Find
No Better Guide Than to
Study Conditions.

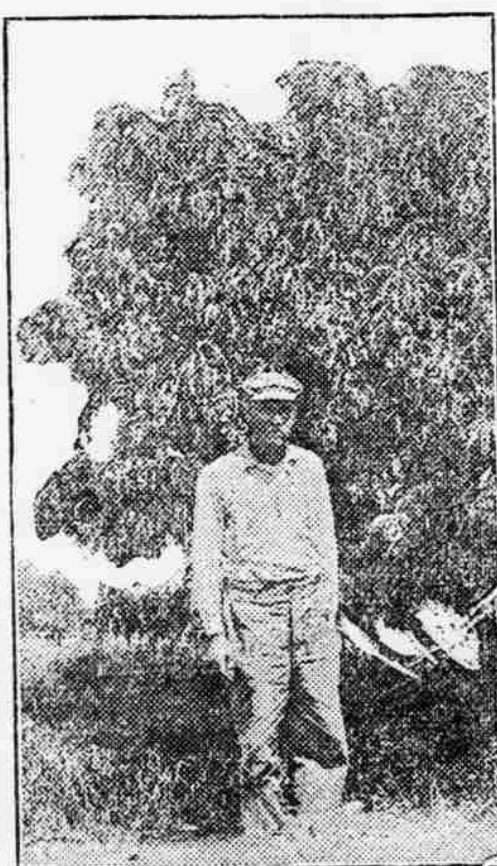
(Prepared by the United States Depart-
ment of Agriculture.)

In selecting fruit varieties for plant-
ing one must take into account, (1)
their adaptability to the conditions in
the locality where they are to be plant-
ed, (2) their suitability or value for
the purpose for which they are to be
grown, (3) their season of ripening
and in many cases the order of their
ripening with reference to other sorts
grown in the same orchard and in other
localities. Success or failure finan-
cially is often determined by the way
in which the question "What variety
shall I plant?" is answered. The pros-
pective peach planter can probably find
no better guide in answer to this ques-
tion, than to make a study of results
obtained by experienced growers.

There is usually a chance for the
exercise of individual choice within
certain limits and the selection of fa-
vorite varieties, if there are any. The
environment must be considered in the
relation of its many factors to the be-
havior of the varieties, the market con-
ditions that must be met, and trans-
portation facilities.

In many cases, the sequence of ripen-
ing is of very great importance and
presents one of the most difficult prob-
lems to adjust satisfactorily. If a
grower whose entire enterprise is the
production of peaches wishes to ship
fruit throughout the longest possible
period, it is essential that his varie-
ties be so selected that they give him
a continuous supply of fruit. Other-
wise, there will be periods when his
crew will have to be idle on account
of breaks in the sequence of ripening;
or it may be that at some periods he
will have more varieties ripening at
the same time than he can handle with
the crew which is adequate for the
greater portion of the crop. Either ex-
treme presents a serious economic con-
dition in the management of the or-
chard. To handle the crop satisfac-
torily and economically, a continuous
uniform supply of fruit is essen-

tial. While the matter of the adaptability
of varieties to different conditions
calls for much consideration, it is usu-
ally a factor that is less acute than it
is with many other fruits. In other
words, there are doubtless a good
many more varieties of peaches that
will develop to a good degree of per-
fection under a wider range of con-
ditions than is true of many of our other
kinds of fruits. But the selection of
varieties for growing in different sec-
tions that will ripen at a time when
the markets are not overstocked is the
real problem in this connection. Some
districts owe their prominence and im-
portance as peach-growing centers
largely to the fact that some of the
best market varieties ripen in those
districts at times when they usually



Seven-Year-Old Elberta Peach Tree—
One Year's Growth After Heading
Back.

being exceptionally large prices, be-
cause at those times relatively little
fruit is being marketed from other dis-
tricts.

In the further extension of the peach
industry, the selecting of locations
with reference to this factor is likely
to contribute more to the financial suc-
cess of the enterprise than the mere
choosing of varieties that do well, but
without regard to the time when they
ripen in comparison with the peach
season of other districts.

Thus, a peach grower in New Jer-
sey may know that the Greensboro
peach does well under his conditions,
but that he cannot market it to ad-
vantage when there is a good crop of
Elberta peaches in Georgia, though it
is profitable in seasons of light crops
in Georgia. Similarly, the Salway
peach was formerly a profitable variety
to grow in some parts of California,
but in certain sections of that state it
cannot now compete to advantage with
the Elberta peach from Colorado. Ac-
cordingly, the Salway peach is not
found in many of the younger orchards
in certain districts of California in
which it was formerly a variety of
considerable prominence.



"Gee! I wish there
was something I could do!"

WHEN you think of what the boys "over there" are doing
to help the great cause of freedom, wouldn't you just
give anything to be there and help them? Wouldn't you fairly
jump at the chance to do anything in the world to back up
the men that are fighting?

You can't be there yet, of course,
but there is a place for a boy who
wants to help our country, a place
where he can show the stuff he is
made of as well as he could over in
France.

There is a new opportunity for
boys who want to do their share to-
ward winning the war. It is called
the *Victory Boys*. Its motto is, "A
million boys behind a million
fighters."

The organizations for which the
Victory Boys are working provide
the soldier with his movie theatre,
his church, his club, his store where
he buys the little everyday things

he needs. When he is hungry, they

feed him; when he is tired, they
comfort him.

When you enroll with the *Vic-
tory Boys*, you pledge yourself to
go out and earn money for this great
work that the soldier needs so much.
Ask your neighbors for odd jobs.
Tell them of the great cause you
are working for. If you can pledge
yourself to earn \$20, remember that
for five months you are taking care
of one soldier—your soldier.

Wear the *Victory Boys* button—
it is a badge of honor. It means
that you are doing everything in
your power to help your country
to victory.



For further information inquire at the Victory Boys Division of your local committee for the

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



This Space contributed by a party of "Victory" Girls and Boys who are going to help win this
United War Work Campaign